



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ERRATA IN THE DOUBLE-STAR MEASURES OF THE
LICK OBSERVATORY BULLETIN, VOL. VI.

BY ERIC DOOLITTLE

The principal double-star measures of this volume are the list by Olivier in No. 190 and the long series of measures of Struve pairs by Hussey in No. 206. The mean results of the latter were apparently sent to Burnham while the *General Catalogue* was going thru the press and many of the measures from the later hours of right ascension were included in this work. As will be seen below, however, there are quite a large number of discrepancies between the results as printed in the *General Catalogue* and as given in the *Bulletin*. As the mean results, only, are given in each case, these misprints can only be corrected by a consultation of the original records, and this has kindly been done by Professor Aitken. The notes resulting from his examination are given below in quotation marks.

- Page 77. Olivier 30. The Decl. is numerically 8' too small.
78. Olivier 49. This is undoubtedly identical with Howe 53, 10082, but the identifications disagree.
80. 321. The magnitudes of this and the following pair are interchanged.
82. Hussey 461. For $6^{\circ}.72$, $6^{\circ}.52$, etc., read $67^{\circ}.2$, $65^{\circ}.2$, etc.
183. $\Sigma 123$. "Record clear and reduction correct," but the measured distance is here too small.
184. $\Sigma 133$. The measures of AC and AD are interchanged.
 $\Sigma 152$. The measures evidently belong to a different pair from that identified with $\Sigma 152$ in the *G. C.*
185. $\Sigma 376$. The angle is 100° in error. "For $351^{\circ}.3$ read $251^{\circ}.2$."
187. $\Sigma 653$. The first distance is about 7" too small, "reduction correct."
 $\Sigma 749$. From other measures made at this time the angle is about 15° in error.
188. $\Sigma 1500$. 1903.36 in the *G. C.* " 1904.36 is correct."
 $\Sigma 1503$. $11^{\circ}.52$ in the *G. C.* " $11^{\circ}.52$ is correct."
 $\Sigma 1506$. $11^{\circ}.35$ in the *G. C.* " $11^{\circ}.15$ is correct."
189. $\Sigma 1536$. These measures are attributed to Aitken in the *G. C.* "They belong to Hussey."
 $\Sigma 1537$. $355^{\circ}.1$ in the *G. C.* " $355^{\circ}.1$ is correct."
190. $\Sigma 2007$. The angle is 3° in error ($= 325^{\circ}.2?$) "Angles correct according to observing book."
 $\Sigma 2032$ AC . These measures apparently belong to AD , but if so the distance is about 10" in error. "Distance probably $0^{\circ}.91$ in error; one revolution of the screw."
 $\Sigma 2085$. $6^{\circ}.38$ in the *G. C.* " $6^{\circ}.38$ is correct."
 $\Sigma 2042$. Should be $\Sigma 2142$.
 $\Sigma 2185$. 1896.56 in the *G. C.* " 1996.56 is correct."
 $\Sigma 2204$. $24^{\circ}.7$ in the *G. C.* " $24^{\circ}.4$ is correct."
 $\Sigma 2209$. The distance is about 7" in error. "The true distance is $29^{\circ}.58$. The error in the double distance is one revolution of the micrometer screw."

191. $\Sigma 217$. $6''.35$ in the *G. C.* " $6''.95$ is correct."
 $\Sigma 232$. $6''.71$ in the *G. C.* " $6''.71$ is correct."
 $\Sigma 268$. 1902.89 in the *G. C.* " 1902.59 is correct."
 $\Sigma 396$. $31''.38$ in the *G. C.* " 31.38 is correct."
 $\Sigma 400$ *AB*. $173^\circ.8$ in the *G. C.* " $178^\circ.8$ is correct."
192. $\Sigma 501$. These measures belong to $\Sigma 509$.
 $\Sigma 609$. $2''.14$ in the *G. C.* " $2''.07$ is correct."
193. $\Sigma 698$. $303^\circ.0$ in the *G. C.* " $304^\circ.0$ is correct."
 $\Sigma 813$. $271^\circ.9$ in the *G. C.* " $272^\circ.9$ is correct."
 $\Sigma 880$. $353^\circ.0$ in the *G. C.* " $353^\circ.0$ is correct."
194. $\Sigma 898$. $281^\circ.1$ in the *G. C.* " $282^\circ.1$ is correct."
 $\Sigma 924$. 1900.67 in the *G. C.* " 1900.67 is correct."
 $\Sigma 942$ *AC*. 1899.20 in the *G. C.* " 1898.70 is correct."
 $\Sigma 944$ *AC*. 1902.62 in the *G. C.* " 1902.48 is correct."
 $\Sigma 947$. 1903.51 in the *G. C.* " 1903.76 is correct."
 $\Sigma 958$. $11^\circ.3$ in the *G. C.* " $11^\circ.6$ is correct."
 $\Sigma 992$. $285^\circ.8$ in the *G. C.* " $285^\circ.5$ is correct."
195. $\Sigma 3089$. The measures do not belong to this pair. I have been unable to find a pair corresponding to the description. "There is no description in the observing book. There is, however, a reduction error and the measured distance is $24''.73$, which fits worse than the erroneous value."

The Flower Observatory,
 January 22, 1918.

PLANETARY PHENOMENA FOR MAY AND JUNE, 1918

MALCOLM MCNEIL

PHASES OF THE MOON, PACIFIC TIME.

Last Quarter... May	3, 2 ^h 26 ^m P. M.	Last Quarter... June	1, 8 ^h 20 ^m P. M.
New Moon.... "	10, 5 1 A. M.	New Moon.... "	8, 2 3 P. M.
First Quarter.. "	17, 12 14 P. M.	First Quarter.. "	16, 5 12 A. M.
Full Moon..... "	25, 2 32 P. M.	Full Moon..... "	24, 2 38 A. M.

The summer solstice, when the Sun reaches its greatest northern distance and begins to move southward occurs June 21, 10 P. M. Pacific Time.

Two of the three eclipses of the year occur during June.

The first is a *total eclipse of the Sun* occurring during the afternoon of June 8, the line of totality extending from the extreme northwest to the extreme southeast of the United States, and it will be seen as a partial eclipse of great magnitude throughout the whole country. The total phase line runs from a point in the Pacific south of Japan, where it begins at sunrise to the Atlantic, near the Bahamas, where it ends at sunset. On the line of totality in the United States are Chehalis, Wash. (Seattle is a few miles north), Denver, Colo., Jackson, Miss. and Orlando, Florida. The time of the total phase is about 3 P. M. for the west coast, and